Government whose laws he had violated of the power Government whose laws he had violated of the power to enforce their execution. The very same principle, and no other, is applicable to the case of a naturalized citizen, should be choose to reture to his native country. In that case, if he had committed an effense against the law before his departure, he is responsible for it in the same manner as the native American citizen to whom I have referred. In the language of the late Mr Marcy, in his letter of the lob January, 1854, to Mr. Jackson, then our Charge d'Affaires to Vienna, when speaking of Tousig's case, "every nation, whenever its laws are violated by any one cwing obedience to them, whether he be a citizen or a stranger, has a right to indict the penalties "zen or a stranger, has a right to indict the penalties incurred upon the transgressor, if found within its jurisdiction." This principle is too well established to admit of serious controversy. If one of our native or naturalized citizens were to expose himself to pun-ishment by the commission of an offense against any of our laws, State or National, and afterward become

or naturalized citizens were to expose himself to panishment by the commission of an offense against any of our law, State or National, and afterward become a naturalized subject of a foreign country, he would not have the hardhood to contend, upon voluntarily returning within our jurisdiction, that his naturalization relieved him from the punishment due to his crime; much less could be appeal to the government of his adopted country to protect him against his responsibility to the United States or any of the States. This Government would not for a moment listen to such as appeal.

While these principles cannot be contested, great care should be taken in their application, especially to our caturalized chizens. The moment a foreigner be comes naturalized, his allegisnoe to his native country is severed forever. He experiences a new political birth. A broad and impassable line separates him from his native country. He is no more responsible for anything he may say or do, or omit to say or do, after assuming his new character, than if he had been been in the United States. Should he return to his native country, he returns as an American citizen, and in no ot her character. In order to entitle his original Governa cut to punish him for any offense, this mushave been of such a character that he might have been tried a nd punished for it at the moment of his departure. A future liability to serve in the army will not be sufficient, because, before the time can arrive for such service, he has changed his allegiance, and has become a citiz, nof the United States. It would be quite absurd to contend that a boy, brought to this country from a foreig a country with his father's family when but twelve years of age, and antarisized here, who should afterwards visit the country of his birth country from a foreig a country with his father's family when but twelve years of sge, and naturalized here, who should afterwards visat the country of his birth when he had become a m. m, might then be seized and compelled to perform mint ary service, because, if he had remained there throughout the intervening years and his life had been spared, he would have been bound to perform military service. To submit to such a principle would be to make an odicus distinction between our naturalized and untive citizens. For this reason, in my dispatch to you of May 12, 1802, and again in my letter to Mr. Hoter of the lith alt., I confine the foreign jurisdiction in regard to our naturalized citizens to such of them as "were in the army or actitually called into it" at the time they left Prussia. That is, to the case of actual desertion or a refusal to citizens to such of them as "were in the army or activents to such of them as "were in the army or activents to such of them as "were in the army or activents. That is, to the case of actual desertion or a refusal to enter the army after having been regularly drafted and called into it by the Government to which at the time they owed allegiance. It is presumed that neither of these cases presents any difficulty in point of principle. If a soldier or a sailor were to desert from our army or navy, for which offense he is liable to a severe punishment, and, after having become a naturalized subject of another country, should return to the United States, it would be singular defense for him to make that he was absolved from his crime because, after its commission, he had become a subject of another Government. It would be still more strange were that Government to interpose in his behalf for any such reason. Again, during the last war with Great Britain, in several of the States—I might mention Pennsylvania in particular during the last war with Great Britain, in several of the States—I might mention Pennsylvania in particular—the militia-man who was drafted and called into the service was exposed to a severe penalty if he did not obey the draft and muster himself into the service or, in default thereof, procure a substitute. Suppose such an individual, after having incurred this penalty, had gone to a foreign country and become naturalized there, and then returned to Fennsylvania, is it possible to imagine that for this reason the arm of the State authorities would be paralyzed, and that they could not exact the penalty? I state these examples to show more clearly both the extent and the limitation of rightful Hanoverian juris liction in such cases. It is impossible to foresee all the varying circumstances which may attend cases as they may arise; but it is believed that the principles laid down may generally be sufficient to guide your conduct.

that the principles laid down may generally be sufficient to guide your conduct.

It is to be deeply regretted that the German governments evince so much tenacity on this subject. It would be better, far better, for them, considering the comparatively small number of their native subjects who return to their dominions after being naturalized in this country, not to attempt to exact military service from them. They will prove to be most relactant soldiers. If they violate any law of their native country during their vuit, they are, of course, amenable like other American citizens. It would be a said misfortune if, for the sake of an advantage so trifling to such governments, they should involve themselves in serious difficulties with a country so desirous as we are of maintaining with them the most friendly relations. It is fortunate that serious difficulties of this kind are mainly confined to the German States, and especially mainly confined to the German States, and especially that the laws of Great Britain do not authorize any compulsory military service whatever.

THE STORM IN NEW-ENGLAND.

The New-Haven (Conn.) Palladium after describing the storm and stating that it did very little harm in that city adds:

Out in the country the damage was in

Out in the country the damage was immense, especially to the crops. In Orange, the corn, cats, grass, &c., are aimost wholly prestrated. One of the stacks of salt hay on the meadow was struck by lightning during the storm and took fire, and Lotwithstanding the violent rain was buried quite to the ground.

The storm was more violent in towns to the northward than here. In North Haven the electric discharges were fearfully frequent. Near the residence of Mr. J. H. Thorp the lightning struck ten times on ten different trees within a quarter of a mile! The trees were of different kinds, locust, elm and buttonball. We do not remember that we have ever heard of a more remerkable frequency of electrical discharges within so so short a cistance.

within so so short a cistance.

Mr. D. Clinton of North Haven, had a valuable horse struck by lightning and killed. He was with his span of horses in the field, and standing very near them when they were struck. Both were prostrated, but one of them recovered, and Mr. Clinton was not In Hampden, as well as in other towns to the north

ward, there was also a violent hail-storm, some of the stones being not less than half an inch in diameter. Twenty window pates were broken in one house by the hail, and the damage to crops by this storm is very The dwelling of Mr. Bradley, in Hampden, about

half a mile cast of Centerville, was struck by lightning and badly shivered; but we do not learn that the in ates were injured.

All along the line of the Canal Railroad we hear o

barns and houses prostrated by the wind, and of buildings struck, while the crops suffered terribly, and the country looked desolate enough.

At West Cheshire we hear that several building

were unroofed.

In Meriden the hail-storm was exceedingly violent and the thermometer suddenly fell from 26° to 71°. Randolph Lindsley's grapery was entirely destroyed by

Randolph Lindsley's grapery was entirely destroyed by the storm—in fact, as our informant states, it was pretty much blown away.

It was a fine building, erected by him at a cost of about \$1,000, and contained many choice varieties of

The steeple of the Hanover Congregational Church was broken off by the violence of the wind about 30 feet from the top. The broken part toppled over and fell, striking on the point and sticking deep into the

ground.

The drying shed of the American Comb Company, at their bleach works in Hanover, was completely wrecked by the storm. The glass roof, 200 feet long, was entirely destroyed.

The frame of a new barn erected by Charles Raver

The frame of a new barn erected by Charles River was badly racked by the storm, and another barn which he was having elevated was also bidly shattered, and was saved from destruction only by the great weight of hay, &c., in it. Mr. Raver also had several sheds prostrated.

The livery stable just east of the depot at West Meriden was struck by lightning and set on fire, but the flames were extinguished.

The storm seems to have been more violent at Meriden than at any other point from which we have heard.

Dr. Tate, to whem we are indebted for information of
its ravages there, says that throughout the town, trees,
fences and crops were generally prostrated, and the
ruin extends for miles around. To illustrate the power
of the wind, one clin tree as large as a barrel was torn
from the ground, leaving a hole more than so, feet of the wind, one clim tree as large as a barret was feet from the ground, leaving a hole more than six feet deep. Hickory trees as large as a man's body were splittered and uprocted, and packing boxes at Parker, Whaples & Co.'s were taken by wind and harled through the air like child's toys. The storis seemed to through the air like child's toys. The storm seeme too break its force against West Peak, and from either side it rushed down into the valleys with fearful ef-

The greatest violence of the storm passed between this city and Hartford, though they had wind and rain enough even there. One thunderbolt came down near the junction of Windsor and Pleasant streets, and burst in the air with a tremandous explosion. The thou-and frames, thus of the property of the story of the story. fragments flew off in zig-zag courses in every direca splendid one. In West Hartford, Elwin Kelsey, T.

Wells, and E. Brace had barns unrocfed, fences blown | TRAGEDY IN THE TWENTY-SECOND Wells, and E. Brace had barns unreefed, fences blown down, &c., and the crops were extensively injured. The storm seems to have extended over nearly the whole State, as we hear great stories of its ravages in Nerwinh. A stone wall on Laurel Hill was completely blown down; half a dazen large trees were demolished; awnings were generally reduced to ribbons, the streets were speedly put into condition for a regating the collars were flooded, and the freaks of lightning were remarkable enough. It struck the house of Mr. W. M. Converse and blackened the gidded cornice round the conflicts but did no other harm, it struck round the ceilings, but did no other harm; it struck the barn of G. E. Brown, astonished a horse who stood within two feet of its path, and was not hurt, and took the loops off a water-cask, spilling the fluid: krocked down Mr. Asa Nash while he was walking i the street, but he soon recovered; it struck an Irishman in another part of the city, and played the mischief in the telegraph office. Having done its work in Meriden and three-moous, the atom seemed to have gone in for a little recreation when it reached Norwich.

The Boston Journal says: A very heavy thunder-shower occurred in Worcester County yesterday afternoon, accompanied by loss of life. A small house near the depot in Millord was struck by lightning, the electric fluid passing down the chinney and out of the door without the least harm being done; but from there it passed to the second house beyond, entering by an open window, prostrating in its course two females who were in the room, and instantly killing an Irishman named Michael Slattery.

instatily killing as Irishman named Michael Statlery.

The correspondent who sends us the above, adds the following amusing reminiscence:

"This death is the first one caused by lightning that ever occurred in the town. Some years since an old revolutionary solder, named Benjam Johnson, was struck, but not killed. For two days he was insensible, when the dectors were called, who said he would die. Just at that moment his speech came to him, and, calling his wife by name, he said, "I have stood cannon and morket balls, and bayonet, and I can stand thunder and lightning if doctors will only let me be. And sure enough he recovered.

thunder and lightning if doctors will only let me be. And sure enough he recovered.

At Worcester, as we learn from The Spy, a house occupied by Daniel Seagrave and Sewall Holbrook was struck by lightning, but no serious damage was done. At West Fitchburg, a storehouse owned by Wnitman & Miles, and containing about \$1,000 worth of rags belonging to Snow & Whitney, was struck by lightning and burned. The building was valued at \$500.

Previous to the shower the weateer was excessively hot. At Milford there were three cases of coup de colied-one of them serious, however. At Worcester the mercury stood at 94 at 11 o'clock a. m., and in two large iron manufactories work was temporarily suspended on account of the oppressive heat. The Providence Journal says:

The thunder storm that we really enjoyed here yes terday, resolved itself into a terrific hail-storm and ternado on its western track. In Johnston and Scituate the hall stones were so large as to seriously damnge the windows exposed to their impetuosity. In Nor-wich the lightning struck in several places, trees were blown down and gutters flooded. In Milford, a shoe factory was struck, and Thomas Slattery, an octoge-narian, was killed on his bench. A store-house of rags at West Fitchburg was struck by lightning and housed.

OUTLAWS AND LYNCH LAW IN ILLINOIS.

The Du Quoin (III.) Journal of the 7th inst. gives a circumstantial account of some rather desperate doings at Sparta, in Randolph County, Ill., on the 5th It seems that a desperade named Graham, who, with three or four associates, had set all law and gospel at defiance for a long time, was ordered by a Vigilance Committee of Sparta to leave the town within a certain number of hours, or remain at his peril. He swere he would not go, saying that he would die first. The Committee and citizens, finding that Grafirst. The Committee and citizens, finding that Gra-ham did not leave at the time appointed, marched in a body, numbering at least one hundred persons, for the purpose of enforcing their decision. He remarked when they approached, "There's a pretty good crowd of you." He was then informed of their business, and immediately repeated, with the addition of fearful oaths, the same words he said when first notified to leave, and at the same time he drew a revolver, and fired two shots at those persons nearest him, but with-out effect. This was the signal for the citizens to fire, and instantly twelve or fifteen guns and pistols were and instantly twelve or fifteen guns and pistols were discharged at him. He fell to the ground, and died upon the spot. He received four wounds, three of

discharged at him. He fell to the ground, and died upon the spot. He received four wounds, three of which were of a frightful character.

At the time Graham was shot, one of his associates, named Bevel, from the neighborhood of St. Marys, Mo., was standing rear, with a hatchet in his hand. When Graham fell, however, Bevel turned and fled, and several shots were fired at him by the excited citizens, none of which took effect. Four or five persons met him, however, and while one held a revolver to his breast, another knocked him down, and he was secured. Hutchings, the man who accompanied Graham and Chester, was standing a short distance from the scene of shooting, and when he saw his late comrade full, he tried to escape, but was overtaken by some of the citizens. We believe one or two more of the confederates of Graham were secured, but did not learn their rennes. Bevel and Hutchings were then taken to the room of the Vigilance Committee, where they were guarded until near 12 o clock at night, when those who were watching the prisoners were relieved by a fresh guard. In a short time after, Bevel and Hutchings ware taken to the woods adjoining town, where a rope was fastened around the former's neck, and he was swung to the limb of a tree nutil nearly saffocated, when he was lowered, and thinking that his time on earth was about ended, he made such revelations as induced the Committee to place him in the hands of justice. Hutchings was next strung up until life was nearly ex-tinct, and in a moment after being let down, he comtinet, and in a moment after being let down, he com-menced cursing those who had him in charge at a round rate, and said that no revelations could be got from him. He was hauled up by the neck a second time until black in the face; but with like result. Finding that nothing could be gained by swinging him to the tree, it was resolved that he should be severely whipped. He was accordingly bound to a tree, and whipped unmercifully over the back; but he was also proof to this mode of persuasion, all the while cursing his capters in no very becoming manner. Finding that Hutchings was a plucky individual, the Committee de-Hutchings was a plucky individual, the Committee de-termined to hold him until morning, when one or two of the citizens should escort him out of town several This was accordingly done, and the late pris oner made good use of his legs; for he took supper in Du Quoin the same evening, Weinesday, and walked north on the railroad trace.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Tent and Harem: Notes of an Oriental Trip. By Caroline Paine. 12ma, pp. 30a. D. Appleton & Co., Glossary of Supposed Americanisms. Collected by Alfred L. Elwyn, M. D. 12mo, pp. 122. J. B. Lippincott & Go. The Life of Gen. Garibaldi. Written by Himself. With Satethes of his Companions in Arms. Translated by Theodote Dwight. 12mo, pp. 329. By A. S. Barnes & Burr. Italy and the War of 1826. By Julie de Margaerittee. With an introduction, by Dr. R. Saciton Mackenzie. 12mo, pp. 30d.

Introduction, by Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie. 12mo, pp. 3cd. George G. Evans. Lives of the Queens of Scotland and English Princesses. By Agnes Strickland. Vol. VIII. 12mo, pp. 37s. Harper & Brothers.

M. T. Cicerouis de Officils Libri Tres. Edited by Charles Authon, t.l. D. 12mo pp 313. The Same.

Brothers.

M. T. Gierrouls de Officils Libri Tres. Edited by Charles Anthon, Ll. D. 12mo pp. 315. The Same.
Elementary Grammar, Etymology, and Syntax. By William C. Fowler. 12mo, pp. 223. The Same.
The French Revolution. By John S. C. Abbott, Sco. pp. 433. The Same.
White Thornier, or, A Peep at the Past. By the Aumor of "Alled Trescott," As I Limo, pp. 95. The Same.
The Microscopar's Companion. By John King, M. D. Fro. pp. 66. The Same.
The Microscopar's Companion. By John King, M. D. Fro. pp. 69. Cincinntal. Robert Clarke & Co.
Popular Tales from the Morse. By George Webbe Dasent, D. C. L. 12mo, pp. 579. D. Appleton & Co.
The History of the Belligius Movement of the Eightesuth Contury, called Methodism. By Abel Stevens, Ll. D. 12mo.
pp. 520. Carlion & Porter.
Life of Peter the Great. 2 vols. 13mo. Delisser & Proctet.
Roman Orthespy: A Flee for the Restoration of the True System of Lain Promunication. By John T. Richardson. 18mo. pp. 114. Sheldon & Co.
Reminiscences of Samuel Lasham Mitchill, M. D., Ll. D. By John W. Francis, M. D., etc. Stvo. pp. 51. J. F. Trow.
History of the West in the Penincils. By W. F. Napier. Svo. pp. 122. D. & J. Sadher & Co.
Straight Forward; or, Walking in the Light. By Loop Ellen Guerney. Hime. pp. 345. Henry Heyt.
Hannah Lee: or, Rest for the Westry. 13mo. pp. 226. The Same.
Freich, by H. C. Coape. 12mo. pp. 219. D. Appleton & Co.

IMPROVEMENTS AT MOUNT VERNON .- Mr. Charles S. Price of Alexandria has gone down to Mount Vernon, for the purpose of making some repairs needed by the premises. These repairs are made preliminary to the delivery of possession from John A. Washington, esq., to the agent of the Ladies' Mount Vernon

Association. The Alexandria Gazette savs: "The carpenters' tools imported from England by Gen. Washington, during his lifetime, have been preserved, and will, in all probability, be used now in making the contemplated repairs."

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.—We are glad to be able to announce that the Victoria Bridge is so far advanced that it may safely be counted upon as being certain to be opened for traffic by the 1st November next. Fears were at one time expressed, we observe, that the progress of the works might be impeded by the high water in the St. Lawrence; and that the opening of the bridge would be delayed till next year. The recent progress of the work, however, has been such as to banish all fears of this kind, and humanly speaking, it banish all fears of this kind, and humanly speaking, it banish all fears of this kind, and humanly speaking, it banish all fears of this kind, and humanly speaking, it banish all fears of this kind, and humanly speaking, it banish all fears of this kind, and humanly speaking, it banish all fears of this kind, and humanly speaking, it has been recently decapitated for favoritism in the 1 fearont for merit, for which he received the silver, the benefit of a first-rate one in place of no merit, for which he received the silver, the benefit of a first-rate one in place of no merit, for which he received the silver, the benefit of a first-rate one in place of no merit, for which he received the silver, the benefit of a first-rate one in place of no merit, for which he received the silver, the shead.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention has a resolution to prohibit smoking in its sessions.

WARD.

THREE MEN STABBED.

About III o'clock on Thursday night, two drunken fellows named John McKerrigan, and John Simmons, passed down West Forty-fourth street, on their way home. While going by the dwelling-house No. 133, Simmons made some insulting remarks to a Mrs. Maria Gringe, who was sitting on the stoop with her husband John, and two friends, Jacob Ebenhardt and Jacob Schuck. She resented his conduct, and Ebenhardt sprarg up to take her part, when Simmons knecked him down. This brought all of the Germans to their feet, and also attracted Daniel McKerrigan, brother of John, who was standing some distance off, to the spot.

During the melee which ensued, Sammons and the two McKerrigans were fearfully stabbed, but by whom they could not tell. The Police arrived in a few minutes, and found the three wounded men writning upon the payement, and bathed in their own blood. So quist and sudden was the affair, that a neighbor. who sat reading near the open window, did not know anything about it till it was all over. Ebenhardt escaped, but Schnek, Gringe and his wife were arrested on the spot, and Ebenhardt himself was subsequently taken by Captain Coulter. He exhibited a cut hard and a black eye, which he affirmed that the wounded men gave him, and frankly stated that he did all of the stabbing himself, his friends having no hard in the matter. Coroner Schirmer committed him for examination, and detained the other parties as

The wounded men were conveyed to the City Hospital, and placed under the care of Dr. Quinby. Simmons is cut across the bowels so that his liver and intestines, which are wounded, protruded, and it is not possible that he can recover. John McKerrigan is wounded in several places, but may recover. His brother Daniel has five stabs, from several of which his intestines protruded. His recovery is extremely improbable.

The steamship Great Britain arrived on Friday morning, with Liverpool dates to the first of Julynot so late as advices previously received by the Eins and Canada.

MAIL ROBBERT IN MINNESOTA—ARREST OF THE ALLEGED THIEVES.—We learn of the arrest of Mr. L. Preston, Pestmaster at Preston, Minnesota, and Mr. John Merrick and his wife, supposed to be the perpetrators of large robberies of the mail in Minnesota, and their return to St. Paul to undergo an examination on the charge. During the Winter months, some inand their return to St. Paul to undergo an examination on the charge. During the Winter months, some inportant mails from the East lave passed through the Post-Office at Preston, Minnesota, at which Luther Preston was Postmaster. Drafts, checks, and valuable letters were missing, and, in January, some twenty land-warrants were also missing. About two weeks after this, a half-brother of Preston, the Postmaster, named John Merrick, was arrested at Peoris, Illicois, for forging the name of W. T. Juid upon two drafts sent from Troy, N. Y., to parties in St. Peters, Minnesota. Previous notice of the loss, and a full description of the drafts, had been sent to various banks and bankers. While trying to sell the drafts to a banker, Merrick was arrested at the instigation of the latter.

On his person were found two of the identical land warrants which had been taken out of the office at Preston by his half-brother; the manner of proceeding being for Preston to open the letters, take out the documents, and mail them to Merrick under the assumed name of Staunton. The latter negotiated them, and sent Preston half the money. This Merrick conferred after his arrest.

sumed name of Stannton. The latter negotiated them, and sont Preston half the money. This Merrick confessed after his arrest.

The day before Merrick's arrest, his wife or mistress, who was formerly the wife of one Rines, who kept the first restaurant under the Masonic Temple in this city, some three years since, and who has one husband in the Penitentiary at present for forgery and counterfeiting, suddenly left Peoria. After his arrest, C. P. Bladley & Co.'s Detective Police agency of this city was notified by the postmaster of Peoria that she had left. A daguerreotype found in Merrick's trunk gave them a clue to her personal appearance.

The officers, after a five days' search, found her, and she was arrested and brought back to Chicage. Upon her person a stolen draft was found, which had been sent from Danville, N. Y., and also a draft for \$10. Thus two of the accessories to the crime were arrested. At the time Merrick acknowledged the proceedings at Peoria, he notified, by letter, Preston of his arrest, and warned him; but Worden, the United States Secret Agent at Detroit, arrived at Preston before the letter, and arrested the Postmaster yesterday. Word was sent of the successful arrest of Merrick and his wife, and the United States Commissioner issued a warrant for them, and, armed with the commission, Sheriff Brackett of the above place went to Peoria and secured Merrick. The charge of forgery was dropped, and he was brought to this city on Monday to join his wife. United States Judge Drummond of this city indorsed the warrant, and the guilty pair left yesterday moning for St. Paul to join their still more guilty brother.

[Chicago Press, 13th.

DREADFUL Accident at THE Washinston Navy Yard, —This forenoen, between 10 and 11 o'clock, while the guiners or we at the Washington Navy

once only there (though it had evidently often fired before) burst, killing James Wilson and William Nokes. The former was a seafaring man, married, with one child. The latter, was a married

man, and was preparing to become a gamer in the vice. He leaves no children.

The accident also wounded ten men, eight severely and two slightly, as follows: Richard Gormley, cut about the head: Charles Suart, badly cut about the head; Roderick McMillan, collar-bone broken: P. Ladwig, splinter in the side: Andrew Wilson, cut about the face and head; J. Roach, ditto: Edjiah Beachem, badly hurt: Dennis Leary, John Connor, and John United Alekthe but.

badly hurt; Bennis Leary, Sonis Conservation Holland, slightly burt.

Mr. Wilson was killed instantly, half his head being blown off; and Mr. Nokes lived but five or ten minutes after the accident; the lower part of his face and head was blown off. The force of the accident threw Mr. Wilson's body a distance of thirty feet, and Mr. Nokes and Mr. Beacheng ten or twelve feet. All who were inand Mr. Beachem ten or twelve feet. All who were in

and Mr. Beachem ten or twelve feet. All who were injured were on the gun platform, which is elevated ten feet from the ground. Some of the fragments of the gun were cast more than two hundred yards, to the great darger of the workmen around.

At 1 p. m. the presence of the Coroner to hold an inquest over the remains of Messra. Wilson and Nokes (who were most estimable and valuable men in all their relations in life), was momentarily expected. Indeed all the gunner's crew are necessarily picked men.

Hopes of the recovery of all the wounded are entertained by Dr. A. W. Miller and the medical officers of the yard in attendance.

Washington Evening Star, Jane 14.

A LUNATIC MUST PAY FOR HIS KEEPING .- Alfred A LUNATIC MUST PAY FOR HIS KEEFING.—Alfred Fyler was tried and convicted for the murder of his wife in Onondaga County, about four years since, but was subsequently declared to be insane, and was sent to the Utica Asylum. His board and clothing were charged to the county. Fyler was a man of property, and the Board of Supervisors instructed the District-Attorney to commence proceedings against him for the recovery of the same, amounting to about \$600. We learn from The Syrucuse Standard that the case was second in General Term of the Superve Court last learn from The Syracuse Standard that the case wis argued in General Term of the Supreme Court last week, and was decided against Fyler. The Standard

The decision is an important one, as it sustains the dectrine that a lanatic sent to the Asylum by order of the Court is liable to the county for the expense of his keeping. The case may go to the Court of Appeals,

but it is presumed otherwise.

Accurs Pauson Earsings.—The financial ability of Agent Thomas Kirkpatrick, says The Auburn Advertiser, is fully exhibited in the rapid and successful revolution in the expenses of the prison. Instead of being a burden to the State, he has lifted the receipts above the expenditures, and made the prison pay for itself. By the books, it appears that the receipts on contracts for the month of June last were \$6,690, and the correct expenses during the month were \$5,350. contracts for the month of June last were \$0,000, and
the current expenses during the month were \$5,300,
leaving a balance in favor of the prison of \$738. The
balance against the prison in the same month in 1857
was \$1,880. This statement is a sufficient compliment to the agent's industry and capacity, and, we
may add, it also demonstrates the wisdom of Inspector
Balley in appointing Mr. Kirkpatiek.

China.—The trade of Canton seems to be by Vatick against a fair way to be destroyed. Advices

way down, and were also meet have been lately many and gross instances of kidnapping Chinese, in order to send them as Cooles to Havana. Both at Canton and and gross instances of kidnapping China at Cauton and send them as Cooles to Havana. Both at Cauton and Whampon, men detected in these outrages have been seized by the people and crucified. A high Officer has been recently decapitated for favoritism in the literary examination. For a consideration in silver the Examiner surreptitionsly exchanged essays, giving his favorite the benefit of a first-rate one in place of one of no merit, for which he received the silver, but lost his head.

[Boston Traveler, July 9.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention has a lopted

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

The Board held its twenty-third meeting restoring afternoon. All the Commissioners ware present. Numbers because were granted—of which seven were to stork hospers and twelve to innheapers.

Mr. Houses offered a resolution directing the Clark of the Board to request the General Superintendent of Police to report to the Board to remes and residences of persons charged with violating the Excission and the interest against said persons. Adopted.

The Board adjointed to Wednesday next.

Thus far 163 licenses have been granted, which is more than double the number granted last year.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS. This Board met yesterday afternoon at Police Head-quarters, President STILLMAN in the chair, and all

members present.

By resolution, sec. 70 of the Rules and Regulations By resolution, see, 70 of the Rules and Regulations was so amended that hereafter all the clerical duties of the Metropolitan Police Department shall be performed under the direction of the Chief Clerk.

A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Station-House to select a suitable building for a sub Station-House in the vicinity of Eighty-sixth street and the Bioomingdate Road, and that when they had completed their labors, the President of the Board should carfer with the Common Council for authority to Durchase the property.

should cerfer with the Common Council for authority to purchase the property.

The Board accepted a resolution setting forth that the practice of the members of the Department in making presents to their commanding officers was improper, and that the Board would not allow any complimentary present or gift to any officer of the force, whether tendered by citizens or patrolmen.

Daniel H. Guyon and Archibald Lucas resigned as patrolmen.

patroimen.

N. H. Dibble and J. P. Conradi were appointed on the Brooklyn force. The Board then adjourned.

CITY ITEMS.

Yesterday was a cool, cloudy, breezy day, with no touch of the Summer fire which blazed so flercely during the preceding hot spell. There was a sprinkle at supset, but no rain to speak of.

DAVESPORT'S BENEFIT .- At Niblo's to-night, a benefit will be given to Mr. A. H. (Dolly) Daveaport, for which the versatile and pleasing Maggie Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Conway, Wood's Minstrels, the Misses Gale and Jackson, dancers, and many other artists have volunteered. The Conways, Davenport and others give the "Marble Heart," and Maggie appears with song and dance in "Katty O'Sheal." The friends of the beneficiary, and they are legion, will doubtless be there.

MUSIC AT THE CENTRAL PARK .- This afternoon, commencing at 41 o'clock, Dodworth's magnificent band will perform a concert of well-chosen music gratis to all the visitors of the Central Park. A number of citizens interested in giving these popular entertainments without money and without price, have subscribed for this purpose. As Dodworth's band is superior to the Imperial bands of France or the Royal bands of England, our sovereigns should not overlook such lyrics. They should appreciate such advantages -music, with such splendid surroundings of nature.

The following pieces will be performed on the north

| side of the Ramble: |
|---|
| |
| 1. Overtore, "La Sirene" |
| L. Overture, "La Sirene"Aiber |
| 2. Paika, "The Rococco" |
| 3. Quartet, "Where is the Germau's Fether |
| land " |
| 4. Pat-pourri from "L'Etoile du Nord"Meyerbeer |
| 5. Mealey, "Gentle Annie" H. B. Dodworth 6. March, "Melsnello" |
| 6. March, "Melanello" |
| PART II. |
| 7. Overture, "Cuildiamme Tell"Rossiui |
| E. Waltz, "Messrovicui" |
| South from "Ernani" |
| 10 Salactions from "Martha" Flotow |
| 11 Galon "The Carnival" |
| 12 March, "Le Prophete"Meyerbeer |
| |
| Of course, if it should rain, the concert will not take |
| place. |
| Panera |

NEW-YORK FREE ACADEMY ANNUAL COMMENCE MENT.-The Annual Commencement of the New-York Free Academy will take place on Tuesday evening, 19th inst., at 61 o'clock, at the Academy of Music,

The Third Avenue Railroad Company have completed their track to Harlem, and are now running cars day and night from the end of the City Hall Park, a distance of near eight miles, for a fare of six cents, making the time in one hour and sixteen minutes. The road above Yorkville has been finished at a great expense in consequence of the John Pettigrew contract not being completed. The Company had to fill in 2,000 yards of earth to bring the street up to grade before the rails could be laid, and remove in another is at No. 352 Water street, and Crowly's at No. 86 place a large quantity of earth.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.-The Yand.—This forenoon, between 10 and 11 o'clock, while the gunners crew at the Washington Navy Yard were engaged in their usual battery practice, a sixty-four-pounder—an army gun—which had been which was crowded long before the hour of commencewhite, nearly filled the stage. Dr. Wm. B. Esger, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Education, presided. The programme, beside the enstemary instrumental music and devotional exercises, comprised two or three choruses, which were sung by the pupils of the Female School; three compositions, by Misses Lucy M. O Connell, Mary A. Rhoades and Isabella McVey, which were heard by few of the spectators; Addresses, by the Assistant City Superintendent, by ex-Gov. Boutwell of Marenchusetts, and the Rev. Dr. Burchard; and the presentation of diplomas by Dr. Eager to the graduates,

Who are 38 to lows:

Female Norwal School, —Harriet A. Baxter, Margaret A. Boak, Sarah A. Bodine, Mary A. Crowell, Sophia H. Crawford, Maria S. Case, Louise D'Oyay, Elles M. Dyke, Martin L. Deake, Irabella Dolmage, Caroline F. Elwell, Annie E. Evans, Jage Fullom, Isadora M. Findley, Jone Godwin, Louisa E. Green, Clara Hepps, Mary E. Lagesell, Kate Kennellen, Elwira E. Neville, Mary J. Foor, Robecca F. Patterson, Kare L. Simma, Mary E. Solilow, Helen Thompson, Annie M. Wiggins, Sosan A. Williams, Josephilae Weeks, Mary E. Wallwright, Jane F. Farnat, Sarah A. Ward, Elizabeth Bossiet, Sarah A. Bown, Louise Bamman, Caroline Birth, Jennie Barton, Nach T. Raca, Sarah Mary E Sodiow, He'en Thompson, Amis M. Wigina, Savan A. Williams, Jasephilae Weeks, Mary E. Wainwright, Jare E. F. Ram, Sarah A. Ward, Elizabeth Bassanet, Sarah A. Bowan, Look Bamman, Caroline Birch, Jennie Batten, Sarah T. Bates, Sara J. Crane, Mary A. Crothers, Adelaide Cooper, Emma M. Golden, J. Crane, Mary A. Crothers, Adelaide Cooper, Emma M. Goldensey, Emma Fryer, Mary C. Finnegan, Emma Frieh, Jalie C. Fangant, Elizabeth Gray, Emma Husted, Kate E. Harn Clarless Hattinan, Eliza Hoffman, Annie Hart, Maria E. Hull, Elesnor D. Irvine, tabelia I. Johnsen, Glietta R. Kiersted Della F. Lookwood, Jane McFarland, Sasan McVey, Emille I. Moredth, Frence B. Miller, Mary A. Poeis, Sarah E. Raywood Mary Ida Rebitsen, Josephine M. Rodgers, Amanda F. Spring steed, Mary J. Soudhan, Mary Tuthill, Annie E. Van Honkersch, Adeline E. Anderson, Leis E. Andrews, Louise M. E. Basch man, Eliza C. Bodd, Harriet A. Budd, Elizabeth A. Coe, Ann Coshin, Isabella Castell, C. Ceetlin Carv, Eliza E. Dunn, Kate Gordon, Frances J. Graham, Mary J. Houseworth, Marion W. Holly, Sarah E. Heysbeck, Phebe A Kendad, Mary W. Lowrey, Mary A. Mainoney, Sophironia Morenoad, Isabelia M. Molvey, Ascellin Moshey, Lepwet M. Loukey, Lucy M. O'Comelin, Mary E. Firsian, Anna M. Power, Kate A. Rodgers, Mary M. Skiffington, Martha Allison, Markha M. Stopp, Lucredt A. Treker, Marthy Washburn, Cornella J. Whitney, Ellizabeth A. Wilson, Rosa Colsen, Marzavet Canary, Marzaret Donnegan, Eliza Ann R. Dallom, Sarah C. Glein, Martha Miller, Mary A. Merlin, Sarah C. Heysen, Louisa Chawen, Margaret A. Colsenan, Mary A. Sweeney, Elizabeth B. Wright, Sarah Letter, Louisa Randall, Mary Weightman, Martha Miller, Mary A. MeHugh—192.

Malk Normal School.—George Brinkerhof, John Demares, Janes McCormika—J.

A parting song sung by the school, with responses

A parting song sung by the school, with responses by the graduates, and an Evening Hymn, concluded the Commencement.

FATAL EFFECTS OF AN OVERDOSE OF CHLOROFORM. -Coroner Gamble held an inquest, on Friday, upon the body of Augusta Brady, a native of Germany, 28 years of age, who died at Bellevue Hospital. It appears

citizes of the United States, but in order to accure a fell dis-charge of the very important duties confided to the force, no man, we of the Poisse Department will be permitted to connect himselfs, but you will be a seen to the countries, or bimselfs, or any kind, the object of which is the political ad-viscement of a party chapter or individual.

Dr. Ives is alleged to have violated the above rule, by being a member of the Republican Central Committee from the Twenty-second Ward, and wilfully continuing to a so. On the 31st of May last, the Board issued a special order requiring the 37th rule to be strictly enforced.

John H. White, esq., appeared as counsel for Dr. Ives. He objected to Mr. Bailey sitting in judgment in the case, he having made the charge. Iwo wil-

nesses were called and examined.

Mr. Sparrow, Secretary of the Republican Central Committee, testified that the name of John Ives was enrolled on the list of members of the Committee from the Twenty second Ward, but did not identify him as the person charged in this complaint. Mr. Stephens of the Eighteenth Ward testified that Dr. Ives was the member from the Twenty-second Ward, but that he recollected the doctor had not been present at the meetings of the Committee since the issuing of the special order on the 31st of May.

Mr. White expressed his willingness to rest the

Mr. Bowen said he wanted to know whether the solicemen, consisting of 2,000 persons of all shades of olitical opinions, having their rights guaranteed by the Constitution, were to have them thus murdered

by any rule of this Department. The case was adjourned to Friday.

By the enforcement of this rule, a member of the Police who is a Democrat has an advantage over a Republican member. By the proceedings of the Republican Ward Associations, a Republican, to vote at the primary elections, must have his name regis-tered among the members of the Association. In the Democratic party they have no such rule, and any Democrat has a right to vote at a primary elecon, there being no Ward Associations of that party. It is stated that at the time the special order was passed, a motion was made that the rules should not be construed so as to deprive the policemen of the right to vote at primary elections, but the amendment was voted down.

THE LATE HOMICIDE BY A BOY .- Coroner Gamble held an inquest on Friday at Bellevue Hospital upon the body of Philip Rembe, the boy who died from the effects of injuries received at the hands of another boy, 15 years of age, named John Riley. Tae evidence showed that a brother of Riley had a dispute with deceased about a stick, when John Riley came up, and after some words had passed, struck deceased in his face, knocking him down. After which he kicked him on the head and under the chin. The medical testimony showed that extravasation of blood on the back of the skull, and cellular tissue were the cause of death, and the Jury rendered a verdict to that effect, charging the boy John Riley as being the author of the injuries. Upon the rendition of the verdiet, a warrant was issued for the arrest of Riley, but his whereabouts are unknown.

A DELIBERATE MURDER INSTHE STREET, -About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a longshoreman named John Crowly, deliberately walked up to Patrick Lovejoy, a laboring man, who was standing in James's Slip, near Water street, and placing a single barreled pistol to his breast, discharged it. Lovejoy fell, mortally wounded, the ball having entered below the left nipple, and taking a downward course, passed into the abdominal envity. Crowly, who made no effort to escape, was arrested by Officer Du Bois of the Fourth Ward. The wounded man was conveyed to the City Hospital, where he was attended by Dr. Quinby. As the ball could not be found, and from the size, nature and position of the wound, it is not likely that Lovejoy can recover. It is asserted by Lovejoy's friends that Crowly committed the deed to satisfy an old gradge. But Crowly denies this, and told our reporter that he was not aware that he had committed any crime. When informed that he had taken Lovejoy's life, he at first said he did act know such a person, but subsequently admitted that he was acquainted with him, and expressed great sorrow for what he had done, and hoped he might be --- if he knew that he had done anything of the kind. He asserted that although he walked straight, and appeared to be sober, he was really very drunk, having been drinking hard ever since Sunday last. Both parties are middle aged Cherry street. Justice Connolly committed the prisonerr to await the result of Lovejoy's injuries.

ALLEGED LIBEL .- An ex-clergyman, named Robert D. Dwyer, giving his residence as Richmond, Va., had a hearing yesterday at the Tombs, before Justice Connolly in a suit for libel which he has brought against the editors and proprietors of The Sunday Courier. The alleged libel was published on the 6th of February last, and entitled "Exploits, financial and otherwise, of a Model Clergyman. It purported to give his history, from youth up, and harged that he had been guilty of peculation, forgery, false pretenses, and kindred peccadillos, and alleged, among other things, that he had brought his two daughters to this city, and attempted to compel them to become prostitutes. Many other offenses. moral and criminal, were set forth with great circumstantiality. All of these charges the complainant denies-affirming that they were made for the purpose of lowering him in the eyes of the community, liciously, and without cause. He stated, upon his examination, that he is now engaged in studying law in this city, at No. 5 Beekman street; that he formerly lived in Boston and Richmond, officiating in the lat ter place as a Presbyterian clergyman. Upon his removal to New-York, he entered the Congregational Church as a minister, and officiated for three yearsup to the time of the publication of the alleged libel. And be further says that he is a married man, with two daughters-one of whom married against his will -and the other, a minor, was forcibly abducted by a man named Kelly, of whom he has heard nothing since. The hearing was adjourned to the 19th.

THE POURTEENTH-STEET POISONING CASE .- Catharine Burke, the domestic suspected of poisoning Mrs. Beetham's boarders, and causing the death of Mrs. B. and Mrs. Fayette Robinson, although acquitted by a Coroner's Jury, has now been three months in Prison, without a prospect of being brought to trial. She protests her innocence, and a circumstance which has just occurred seems to confirm her statement. The principal point of dispute between her and Mrs. Beetham was her charging young Beetham with stealing her money. Peter, the scapegrate, sea going son, has been sent to Blackwell's Island for robbery. Margaret, has engaged Judge O'Connor and T. F. Meagher as counsel, who will speedily bring her case

THE BLACKWELL'S ISLAND DROWNING CASE, -The name of the man drowned near Blackwell's Island, as previously mentioned, was Peter Robinson. He was

minister who does not stand in connection with some regular and accredited synod or ecclesiastical body of the denomination in this country. Does Mr. S. stand in such a connection? We have searched the records and cannot find his name. The fact that he practices to a small German congregation, styling itself Lutheran, gives him no right to pass himself of the public as a minister of the Lutheran church. At any rate, we speak advisedly when we say that Mr. S is no. Abown and fellowshipped either as a minister of our church, or of the go-pel by the Lutheran clergy of this city and vicinity, who all heartily sympathize with the movement new in progress for the better observance of the Lord's day.

A LUTHERAN MINISTER.

BURGLARY.— William Peterson, alias Frenchy, a colored man who has just been dischard from Blackwell's Island for theft, was arrested on Friday at the incame of Battle Whitely, a colored harbor, whose place, No. 130 Division street, he broke into on the right of November 25, 1856, and committed by Justice Councilly for burglary. The prisoner has served five or six terms in the Penitentiary stready.

CHARGE OF CHIED MURDER DISMISSED,-Coroner G, mble has concluded the inquest upon the body of Samuel Jes kins, the infant who died suddenly in Attorney street, so the Jury frond that the child came to its death by choices he fantam probably hastened by the exclicement of a melae occur in July 12. Mr. Newman, who had been arrested on mapi tion of having been instrumental in its death, was isomorably so

THEFT.-John Gavin, a rag-picker, called at the residence of D. A. Westervelt, on Thursday, ostensibly to par-chase rare, but, being subsequently arrested, under suspicious circumstances by Sergeant Lefferts, his bag was found to contain about ±50 worth of silver ware, which he had stelen from Mr. Westervelt's house. He was committed for trial by Justice

DEATH FROM DRINKING COLD WATER .- A MAG named Edward Hartt, who was employed in the coal part on the corner of Jane and West streets, impredently drank a quantity of one water on Thursday while overheated, and fell down and another expired. The corpus was removed to No. 256 West. Twenty eighth street, where the deceased resided.

Man Cow .-- A wild cow broke into the Battery on Thursday and made sad havoc among the people congregated there, to sake them hi her and thather in the most reckines can ser. A poor little fellow manuel James Marith was much injured by being tossed by the animal. The police subsequently secured

SUS-STRUCK.-Chauncey McCartey, while at work

SEN-STRUCK.—Chauncey McCartey, while at work on a new building on the corner of Tenth avenue and Twenty third street on Thursday afternoon, fell down from the effects of the heat, and was removed to Veilevue Hospital in a state of instability, where he died yesterday.

Corner Jackman held an inquest, at No. 223 West Twenty-first street, on the body of Jane Morton, an Irish woman, sit years of age, who died from the effects of the excessive heat.

Edward Hart, an Irish Ishberer, 27 years of age, recently worked in the real-yard of Heary Reeve, corner of Jane and West streets. On Westmaday last, owing to the extreme heat, some of the westmen in the yard proposed, for their own asfety, to "knock off" for a time, but the foreman, as is alieed, would not listen to the proposition, and told the mea to stick to their ishor, threatening that if any of them left they need not return again. Hart, not wishing to lose his place, worked till he fell from exhaustion, and was carried to his home, No. 25 West Twenty eighth street. Feeling somewhat better the next morain. Hart appeared in the coal-yard, knowing that his unaspearance would be sufficient cause in the eyes of the foreman odismits him. He labored increasarly till early on Turneday afternoon, when the excessive heat again prostrated him, and drinking copiously of ice-water, immediately afterward beamainsensible, and cied, medical aid being of no avail. Corosec O'Keefe held an inquest on the body, and the Jury rendered a verticat of "Death from coup de solel."

KILLED BY A HORSE.—An inquest was held on Friday at Bellevie Hospital, upon the body of Patrick Cavanagh, a rative of Ireland, 49 years of age, who dried from injuries received by being trampled upon by a victous horse at the corner of Sixteenth street and Tenth avenue, on the 6th inst.

POCKETS PICKED.—Miss Fishblat, residing at No. 226 Variek street, had her pocket picked of \$25 yesterday, at the currer of Ninth street and Sixth avenue.

Maga May itton, of No. 100 West Sixteenth street, was rebbad of a gold watch and chain, worth \$60, at the Academy of Music, by a pickpocket.

by a pickpecket.

Felonious Assault.—A lodging-house keeper, named Nicholas Wall, of No. 3 Washington street, was arrested vesterday and committed by Justice Councily for beating James Riguey until he became insensible.

PURLOINING AND RECEIVING.—A lad named Wm. Balmer, in the employ of Thes. L. Randall, steambest machinist at No. 157 South street, was arrested yesterday by Officer Brown of the City Hall Police Gourtand committed by Alderman Brady for purloining various brass and copper machine fatures and selling them to Chas. Emmett, a junk dealer at No. 50 Cliff street. The amount thus disposed of, according to the confession of the boy, was worth about \$10. Junk dealer for the Company of the boy, was worth about \$10. Junk dealer for the Company of the boy, was worth about \$10. Junk dealer for the Company of the boy, was worth about \$10. Junk dealer for the Company of the boy, was worth about \$10. Junk dealer for the Company of th

GREAT REDUCTION!

In consequence of the cold weather in June, we have still got an immense stock of Summer Chorning on hand, which we are determined not to early ever, and have therefore concluded to make a great reduction of prices on all Summer Stock.

As every garment is marked at the lowest selling figures, the purchaser will be enabled to see the reduction made on taxes in the control of phichaser will be enabled to protomity for every one to supply themselves from a very large stock of fashiousbie Summer Chorming at extremely low prices. The same reduction is made on our large stock of Boys' and Children's Chorming.

The warm seeson is only beginning.

D. Devlin & Co., Nos. 283, 230 and 200 Broadway.

HAS HE A HOOF!—HE MAY HAVE.—WYMAN the Wizard performs such combinal yet incomprehensible feats of megic now at Bankun's Mukeum, that everybody looks at his boots. His afternoon and evening scauces are crowded with applicating people.

BRADY'S GALLERIES. AMEROTYPES AND DAGGERROTYPES.

Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New York, and No. 352 Pennsylvania av., Washington, D. C.

Pictures of all descriptions copied in every style of the art.

[Advertisement,] SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY .- The splendid steamer FRANCIS SKIDDY leaves the foot of Liberty at , first below Courtlandt, on SCNDAY, July 17, 1859, at 6 p. m., always arriving in time for the early trains.

METALLIC TABLET RAZOR STROP .- This inimable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers. J. Nunders, No. 7 Aster House, and of the various agents thru the city.

[Advertisement.]
Everybody desires to succeed, and very few would fail of success and happiness if they would follow the right pursuit, and try to make the best use of their faculties. Fowners & Well's, No. 200 Broadway, make Phrenological Examinations daily, and give advice on these points.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE DEATH OF THE HON. RUFUS CHOATE, -MEETING

OF THE BAR. There will be a Meeting of the Bar this Morning at 11 o'clock, in the United States District Court Room, in Chambers Street, for the purpose of an expression of the deep regret of the profession, at the loss it has sustained in the death of Hon. Rufus Choate.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS-JULY 15 .- Before Justice Robert Deidricks agt. Samuel Ward.—Motion granted but plaintid is allowed to put in reply on condition that he will consent to a commission forthwith to examine the defendent, and that he pay \$10 costs.

Horatio Underwood agt. Zenas D. Basset, jr.—Mo-

then dealed without costs.

Herman Hasseldick agt, Frederick Mahistadt et al.

—I consider the discipltion and agreement to have been executed by the plaintiff conditionally. On the other hand, I hold that the defendants intended to perform the conditions when they tendered the bond, but it is cer ainly insufficient to indemnify and secure the plaintiff to the extent intended by the parties. It was intended to indemnify him from all liabilities growing out of his councetion with the consent, and to secure him his entire interest in it at the time of the intended dissolution. His interest consists, I as puses in his alare of the existing stock and capital, and in his share of the debts to be hereafter collected. Order of reference to James Green, to ascertain this interest, distinguishing the stock from the accraing collections, so that the bond may be as specifie as possible. The present amount of the fund can then be stated in the bond, and there must be a close in it to indemify the plaintiff from all liability, and particularly from any liability by virue of the lease. On the coming in of the report, the order can be settled.

FINALE OF THE WARKINS DIVORCE CASE.

Henry Watkins agt, Harriet M. Watkins.—This divorce soft was brought to a final determination this morning—the Judge decreeing a divorce in favor of the wife, and sillowing her the sum of \$5 per work as almost. The cuitizen are to be piaced in the custody of the husband. en dented without costs. Herman Hasseldick agt. Frederick Mahlstadt et al.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-Special Term -- July 15.

BEADY, J.—I think in this case the opinion of the previously mentioned, was Peter Robinson. He was employed as boatman to the Lunatic Asylum, and find the fire, and beside being badly burned, dispellinto the fire, and beside being badly burned, displication of the started to take the boat around the point of the located her shoulder. On reaching the Hospital, Drs. Gourley and Russell deemed it best to administer ebloroform while they were resetting the shoulder, but had not give a more than half an ounce when the patient sank exhausted, and immediately died. The patient sank exhausted and upset to the defendant of the very remark. An inquest was held on the body by Coroner O'Keefe, and the Jury rendered a verdict of "Death from accidental drowning," Deceased was 65 years of age, and a native of New York.

The SUNDAY LAWS AND THE LUTHERAN CHURCH. To the Edwar of The N. V. Tribuse.

Size: In the recent petition to the Commissioners of Police Events of the Police Commissioners, on a charge preferred by Mr. Police Commissioners, on a charge preferred by Mr. Commissioners, and complete the Board of the Police Department, which reads as follows:

The right to vote is guaranteed by the Constitution to every of the United States no man is regarded as a Lutheran community of the United States no man is regarded as a Lutheran community of the United States no man is regarded as a Lutheran community of the Constitution to revery and the state of the North Constitution in the value of the defendant amounts to the same and the deviation of the whole sear. The short of the control of the whole sear of the defendant and the refere must be adopted to the defendant and the point of the Lutheran church. We have a gost of wind struck and upset to take the boat of which a part of the Lutheran church. Will Mr. S. or some of the friends inform us upon what ground he made. The fourtif m